

## Racism charged

# Two Chinese assaulted at Mass Pike Tower

Two members of the Chinese community were physically attacked in a short melee at the Mass Pike Tower parking lot Sunday morning May 11.

Paul Chan, property manager of the housing project for L.E. Smith Management Associates, and his superintendent, Jerry Chu, were attacked by two Caucasian males who pur-

sued Chan and Chu with a car jack and a 2 x 4.

During the short scuffle, the two Caucasian used various racial slurs and vulgar language, Chan said.

Both Chan and Chu were abused with expressions of "you Chinks!" "gooks" and "go back to China," among others.

The incident occurred at

Chan was trying to tell the two men to leave the premises when yelling and verbal abuses began by the Caucasian males.

One of the men had tried to persuade his friend to get into their car. Both Chan and Chu thought the incident was over.

"We heard cursing and yelling again, turned around and found both of them running toward us, one of them with a car jack in his hand," Chan said.

The police arrived at the scene, said Chan, nearly half-an-hour after he had called the emergency "911" police number for assistance.

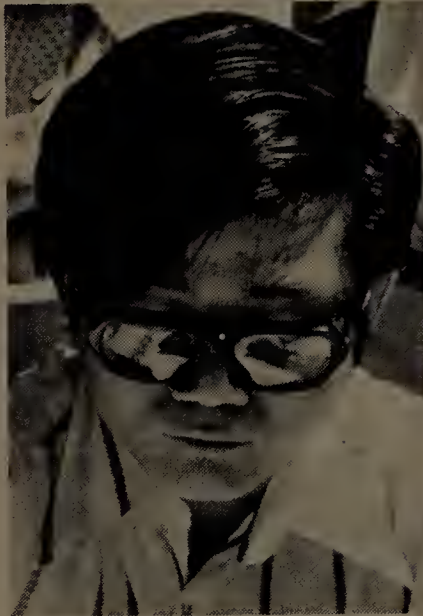
"I tried to explain to them (the police) what happened," said Chan, "but it seemed to me that the police were more interested in listening to the assaulters."

Jerry Chu was told by the police to get into the police cruiser before he or Paul Chan were allowed to tell their side of the story.

Meanwhile, both police continued to chat with the two alleged assaulters, while Chu and Chan waited in the cruiser.

"While we were in the cruiser, one of them would bang on the window (the assaulters), show us his finger, and yell that he himself and the police would 'take care of us,'" Chan said.

Both Paul Chan and Jerry Chu were taken to Mass General Hospital for minor injuries sustained in the brawl. Jerry Chu had scratches on his knees and hands and had had a stick thrown at him. Paul Chan had scratches on his left wrist and bruises on his arms. One of his wrists were swollen.



"While we were registering at the Mass General front desk," said Chan, "one of the assaulters came in and started to harass us."

Paul Chan, who is an active community member and who resides at Tai Tung Village, said that several important things bother him about the incident beyond the physical abuses and racial slurs.

"First, why was my superintendent (Jerry Chu) shoved into the police cruiser prior to any questioning while the assaulters were treated cordially and nicely?"

"Secondly, how could the assaulter find us at the Mass General Hospital?"

"Third, I was told that every police was in the station for roll call at midnight."

"This is the police reasoning for responding to an emergency call more than a half-an-hour late. Is roll call more important than an emergency?" Chan asked.

### Police Response

Deputy Superintendent Joseph Saia of the Boston Police Department, in response to a SAMPAN inquiry stated, "An official statement will be released after the investigation."

(Continued on Page 7)

## EDITORIAL

### Action needed now

A lot of derogatory terms have been thrown to the Chinese, a lot of pride has been swallowed and that passive Chinese smile given in return. The mellow Chinese, they won't fight back. Confucius said something about being like a blade of grass which bends with the wind and yet which can in a storm pierce like an arrow.

But what if that wind and those conditions never happen and all the bending begins to hurt until your very being begins to crumble and kowtowing gets you no where.

The incident at Mass Pike Towers involving two community members is clearly a situation of simple DISCRIMINATION. Another example of the ignorance which continues to permeate this society.

But this is a white society and we are yellow.

Two slightly inebriated men swearing and cursing, pulling at the imaginary queues which tie us to a thousands of years old civilization that put us above "barbarians."

But the obviously discriminatory, biased manner in which the two police officers treated both Paul Chan and Jerry Chu cannot be so easily accepted. Blatant discrimination by a supposedly law enforcing body CANNOT be tolerated by this community.

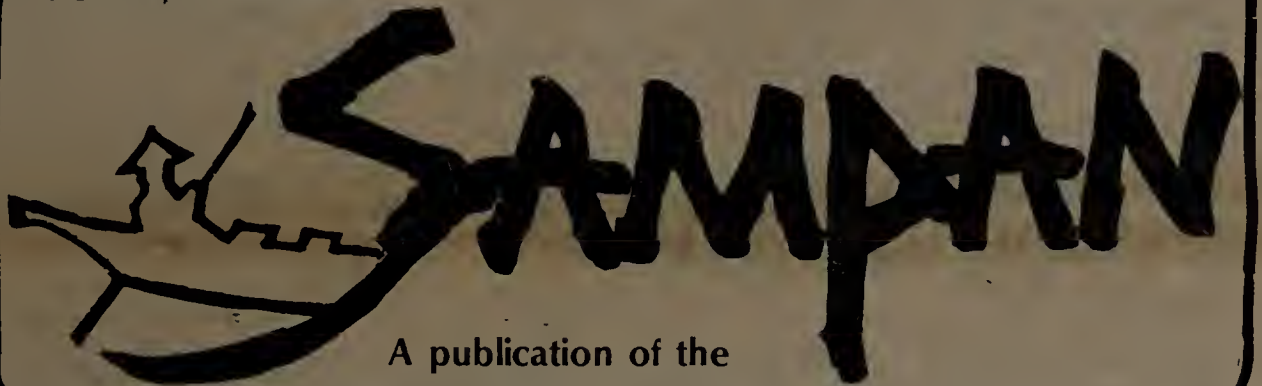
Action, united action, is needed from this community to demand that this particular case be opened and investigated. We must be assured that we will get fair treatment. This is only the first reported incident. How many more must we accept before we move? How many cases of blatant discrimination by the police must be accepted? How many go unreported?

Let us for once yell at the top of our voices NO, NO, we will no longer swallow our pride and accept the abuses. NO, we will no longer be stepped on. We, too, have rights and pride. We, too, are citizens to be treated equally and fairly.

It is our right.

VOL. III, NUMBER 8

MAY 1975



舢舨月刊

## Chinatown to stage 'clean-up day' June 29

In cooperation with the Boston 200's city-wide anti-litter campaign, Chinatown will stage its own one-day "Clean up" on Saturday, June 29.

Community members met at Little City Hall May 14 to discuss the campaign which would be in conjunction with other efforts going on in other communities.

The emphasis is to draw Chinatown's attention to the need to be more careful about garbage, trash, and careless littering, to go beyond just a one-day effort, to attempt to make the "anti-litter" campaign an on going effort.

The city's bicentennial organization, Boston 200, will assist the community by providing assistance in the way of organization, tools, plastic trash bags, brooms and shovels. A plea to the whole community and the various organized groups is being made for the needed manpower.

Educational packets on the bad effects of littering and the need to clean up debris in the streets, will be distributed to children through the local school system and the youngsters will be urged to participate in the Sunday, June 29.

Representatives from various groups in Chinatown will seek support from their respective organizations to participate in the campaign.

To aid in the campaign and for more information, call Chinatown Little City Hall at 542-5931 or 542-6125.

### Big Brothers, Sisters

The Chinatown Big Brother-Big Sister Program is looking for volunteers to participate in its program throughout the summer. If you are interested in working with some very special children, call Frances Yuan at 426-3339, for more information.

### SAMPAN Sponsor of the Month

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# commentary

## It's everybody's business

Keeping Chinatown clean should be everybody's business.

It is the business of the merchants and restaurant owners. It is the business of the tourist. It is the business of the waiters who must stand on the corners waiting for their rides. It is the business of the young children. It is the business of the organizations and agencies in Chinatown.

It is your business and it is my business. So, let's work together--ALL OF US--to make Chinatown a cleaner, better, nicer place to live and to work and to visit.

Groups will be gathering Saturday, June 29, to participate in a one day anti-litter "Clean Up" campaign. Like that old 60's slogan: If you're not part of the solution, then you're a part of the problem.

If you haven't signed-up to join in the community effort, do it now. Let's all come out in forces to clean up Chinatown and to draw attention to the need for a cleaner, litter-free environment where it count, here, in Chinatown.

And when you're through eating that bit of candy or drinking that cup of coffee, don't throw it onto the streets and sidewalks, look for a trash can. Be conscientious and proud of the community.

Remember June 29. It's clean-up time for a cause. And keep that anti-litter, "let's keep Chinatown clean" spirit going everyday, 12 months a year.

## Support SAMPAN

We hope you are enjoying our monthly publication of the SAMPAN. We have tried to make it newsworthy and informative for our readers with regards to what is happening and what is available to the Chinese in Boston.

There is a problem which we feel must be brought out into the open--and shared--a problem of finances--money to continue with SAMPAN. In particular, our mailing costs in this year alone have soared to around \$200 each month.

A solution, we feel, is to appeal to our readers to support SAMPAN and the work we are doing for the community by asking you to become subscribers to the paper.

We will not cut anyone off our mailing list. But we are encouraging each of you to consider signing up for a year's subscription at \$3 for the year to help somehow make up our remaining mailing and printing deficit. It is a contribution, a donation, to what we think is a good cause.

Would you give this serious consideration and support the excellent publication that SAMPAN is, we feel certain that you will want to help keep it alive.



A Chinatown resident gets blood pressure checked at the free multi-disease screening sponsored by the Health Clinic in early May. Participants were checked for numerous health conditions.

## Health Clinic Multi-disease screening draws over 500

In spite of inclement weather, more than 500 people participated in the annual Multi-Disease Health Screening and educational program sponsored by the Boston Chinese Community Health Services, May 3 - 5 at the health clinic.

"We hoped more people would come, but the rainy weather hurt and we weren't able to get more restaurant workers because many of them work weekends," said May Ling Ma, community health educator at the health clinic who headed the committee responsible for the free multi-disease screening and education program.

"However, it was the largest turn-out we've ever had (over 500), and we have enough facilities at the clinic to follow-up on all cases which needed referrals," she said. Last year's screening drew 370 people.

Among the conditions which drew referrals, the highest number was in dental care needed, and a lack of proper nutrition. Of the approximately 506 persons screened, 346 needed dental referrals and follow-up and 127 needed nutritional education.

A large number - 53 - needed follow-up on a glaucoma or possible cataract conditions, while another 22 needed eye (vision) check-ups. A large number - 78 - required follow-up for hypertension; 20 for diabetes; 16 for anemia; and 4 for TB.

Over 200 medical, dental and non-professional volunteers staffed the clinic for the three-day health

screening program. Individuals came from Chinatown, the suburbs, and as far away as Lexington and Weyland.

## 'thanks...'

*The Boston Chinese Community Health Services, Inc. extends its sincere thanks and appreciation to all the medical, dental and community volunteers who devoted so much of their time and energy to*

*making this health screening a success.*

*Gratitude is extended, also, to the following restaurants and companies for their generous donations to the Multi-disease Screening Program held on May 3 - 5, 1975:*

Sun Tuey Yuen  
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China Pearl  
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Sun Sun Co  
Ho Toy Noodle  
Tung Hing Lung Co  
Lotus Co  
See Sun Co

## Medicare handbooks now in chinese

Medicare, a health insurance program for people 65 and older, has recently published its handbook in Chinese.

Limited copies of this handbook are available at the CACA Multi-Service Center.

Ruby Hugh, a bilingual Social Security claims representative, is also available Monday and Tuesday afternoons at the Center from 1 to 4:30 p.m. to

answer questions about Medicare.

Medicare is also available to disabled people under 65 who have been entitled to social security disability benefits for 24 or more consecutive months. Insured workers and their dependents who need dialysis treatment or a kidney transplant because of chronic kidney disease also have Medicare protection.

The two-part program consists of hospital insurance and medical insurance.

The new Medicare handbook provides answers about:

- \*Covered services under Hospital and Medical Insurance
- \*When you are a hospital inpatient
- \*Inpatient care in a skilled nursing facility
- \*Reasonable charges
- \*How medical insurance payments are made
- \*When a doctor treats you
- \*Outpatient hospital services
- \*What Medicare does not cover
- \*How to submit medical insurance claims



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The SAMPAN is a monthly, non-partisan, non-profit publication. Its staff is entirely voluntary. Its policy is to provide relevant information about the events which affect Boston Chinatown and its residents. The objective of The SAMPAN and its staff is to provide a vehicle for communication within and without the Chinese community about local news events and issues of importance to the Chinese community. It is the only printed voice for the Boston Chinese community.

### Advertising

ADVERTISING is accepted to cover costs of publishing and other related expenses. Deadline for advertising is the last day of the preceding month before publication. Printed photo-offset. Repro proofs, art work and photographs are acceptable. Mats, engraving and electros, etc. are not accepted. Rates: \$3 per column inch; quarter page, \$50; half-page, \$85; full page, \$150.

SPONSOR OF THE MONTH - \$100.

Advertising inquiries should be directed to: SAMPAN, Advertising Manager, c/o CACA Multi-Service Center, 85-A Tivler Street, Boston, MA, 02111; or call 426-8673.



## What legally is discrimination on the job?

Some answers.

# MCAD investigates violations of one's civil rights

*Editor's note: SAMPAN staff writer Marian Hwang works with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination as a field representative. She writes the following article about the services available with the MCAD and the kinds of "legal discrimination" which her office is able to investigate. Anyone with questions may address their inquiries to the SAMPAN, 85 Tyler St., Boston, Ma., 02111.*

By MARIAN HWANG

Webster's definition of "discrimination" is: the act, practice, or an instance of discriminating categorically rather than individually. To "discriminate" is to: make a difference in treatment or favor on a basis other than individual merit.

But there are "legal" definitions of what constitutes "discrimination" which provide guidelines for taking a case to court and challenging an employer or landlord.

Here are some examples:

### Situation:

*Lan-hua Lie has been employed as a secretary for over two years by the XYZ Company, and had accumulated 56 sick day credits. When she became pregnant and asked for maternity leave with accrued sick leave pay, she was not only denied sick leave pay but also terminated from her job.*

**Point of Law:** According to state regulations effecting maternity leaves, after a woman has passed a six-month probationary period, or has been employed for six consecutive months, she is entitled to maternity leave of up to 8 weeks with sick leave benefits, if any, and full restoration of her employment status upon returning to work.

### Situation:

*Mark Lee a 45-year-old researcher worked with an electronics firm for 20 years. Of late he noticed the firm hiring younger men at starting salaries equal to Mr. Lee's. Mr. Lee remained silent fearing that if he complained about the salary difference, he would be terminated. Several months later, Mr. Lee was laid-off because of a reduction in work load, even though the younger researchers remained employed.*

**Point of Law:** The electronics firm discriminated against Mr. Lee because of his national origin, and age. Mr. Lee who is between the legal protected age bracket of 40 and 65 was considered too old to continue working with the company. The electronics firm felt that younger men should be hired to be trained for the many valuable years to come. In order to recruit these younger men, higher salaries would have to be offered, even at the cost of discriminating against Mr. Lee.

### Situation:

*Shui-ying Chen started her first day at work as a machine operator; a fresh start which ended on a sour note. After the first day of verbal abuse, racially derogatory remarks, and general harassment, she quit work in tears. The embarrassment and hurt was too much to bear. Her employer also advised her that it*

*would be better to leave rather than to create more problems.*

**Point of Law:** Ms. Chen's employer violated the anti-discrimination laws which states that it is illegal for any employer to condone or allow discriminatory treatment because of a person's race, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, sex or age.

### Situation:

*Sharon Shih applied for a welders position, but because she was female, and because the plant employed only male persons of a same predominant ethnic background, Sharon was not hired.*

**Point of Law:** The employer violated both a Massachusetts General Law and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by denying her the welders position because of her sex and national origin.

\*

The names of the above persons are, of course, fictitious, but the discriminatory situations are typical examples of the problems which exist for minority persons, particularly in an economy of rampant inflation and unemployment.

"The majority of discrimination cases against Asians go unnoticed by civil rights and anti-discrimination law enforcement agencies...For that matter, many minority groups, because of a lack of knowledge of the civil right laws and agencies, frustration in the legal system and a fear of reprisals, fail to bring these discriminatory problems to the attention of the appropriate authorities," notes Marie O. Jackson, director of Field Operations at the Mass. Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD).

Other civil rights agencies and MCAD are erroneously interpreted by the public as agencies established to help Black persons only. "This notion is absolutely wrong" states Ms. Jackson, "as MCAD's track record has shown." Cases have been filed by persons of the Jewish faith, Italian ancestry as well as Blacks.

MCAD's recent victories have involved two cases of sex discrimination whereby females alleged to have been denied equal employment opportunities by Smith college and the Rusty Scupper Restaurant in comparison to their male counterparts.

Another recent case involved *Ronnie Lee-Loi* of Chinese national origin who alleged that because of his race and color he was illegally suspended and discharged from his job by General Electric. On or about September 23, 1974, after numerous certified public hearings and conciliation efforts, Mr. Lee was awarded \$20,000 as a final settlement.

MCAD, the state law enforcement agency, is empowered by Massachusetts General Laws to investigate all discriminatory acts in employment, housing, public accommodations, education and credit services involving race, color, sex, national origin, ancestry, and religious discrimination.

In other situations, such as housing, it is illegal to deny housing to persons because of their children, welfare reciprocity or veteran status or physical disability.

In employment, it is illegal to deny persons equal employment opportunities because of certain criminal record information, past history of mental illness, age if between 40 and 65 years of age or pregnancy.

In credit situations, a woman has the right to apply for credit, such as a loan, credit card, or mortgage, on the basis of her own credit worthiness and not based on her husband's. To the many working women in Chinatown, who may be considered financially independent in their own right, the anti-discrimination law in credit services is important.

Many other forms of discrimination exist which are not legally recognized, such as discrimination based on personal and familial favoritism, personality conflicts, a youth's age, or one's long hair, acne, or obesity. These forms of non-legally recognized discrimination can only be dealt with if the aggrieved person also happens to belong to one of the above e-mentioned recognized minority categories. That person may then file a complaint with the MCAD.

If a minority person possesses a lengthy record of absenteeism, consistently initiates fights with co-workers and has a substandard work record, there exists no legal recourse for this person at MCAD.

Legally, a person is discriminated against when (all factors being equal to the majority, such as work attendance, performance and quality) a minority person is in some manner treated unequally either in pay, benefits, hiring, firing etc; such that the only reason why, this person was treated in a different manner was because of their race, color, sex, national origin, ancestry etc.

If a Spanish-surnamed person is terminated from his position, because of tardiness and absenteeism, and investigation reveals that all other non-minority employees are similarly tardy and absent, then there exists a bona fide example of discrimination.

If a Chinese restaurant worker is terminated from his job because of absenteeism, all other workers are conscientious, the employer is Chinese and all the employees are Chinese, the fired restaurant worker cannot claim that he was discriminated against because he was Chinese.

The essential point is that MCAD investigates an alleged act of discrimination in comparison to the treatment of other non-minority persons.

In order to file a complaint with MCAD, an employer must employ at least six persons, a landlord must be renting three or more units, and the alleged act of discrimination must have occurred within the last six months.

Once the complaint is filed, the charging party is further protected by law from any reprisals, retaliation, or recommitments by having filed a complaint with MCAD or for having opposed a person's discriminatory action(s).

"MCAD is not a social agency ready to provide immediate remedial justice, but rather provides an aggrieved person with a free legal alternative" states Ms. Jackson. "This being so, a person who files a complaint must realize that the wheels of justice usually grind slowly, and that no governmental agency is without its problems."

However, MCAD has proven to be one of the most progressive human rights commissions. Legally, the state has empowered the Commission with a strong battery of legal tools necessary for a proper investigation and the disposition of its complaints.

Earlier in September 1974, a special back log unit composed primarily of investigators hired through an EEA-Title VII grant was initiated, whose purpose was to specialize the process of investigation such that the largest number of cases would be processed as expeditiously and as efficiently as possible.

The results of this unit show that in September 1974 there existed approximately 1200 unassigned cases dating as far back as 1971. To date, 92% of the cases have been officially opened and 50% have been completed, and the remainder are either awaiting final legal drafting or are under investigation.

Statistical reports for the agency reveal that since January 1975 up to and including April 1975, 534 investigations have been completed.

Any person believing that he or she has been discriminated against in employment, housing, education, public accommodations, credit services because of race, color, sex, national origin, ancestry, age between 40-65 years old, marital status, pregnancy, status as a veteran, criminal record, or past

record for mental illness, that person may file a complaint with MCAD at 1 Ashburton Place, Boston. It is advised that persons call MCAD, 727-4145 or 727-3990, first in order to determine jurisdiction.

If the aggrieved person is a non-English speaking person, arrangements for complaint-filing may be made by calling Little City Hall at 542-5931 or the CACA Multi-Service Center, at 426-8673.

## Colon operation latest 'white-look' fad in Tokyo

TOKYO — The "white is beautiful" syndrome has taken a new turn in Japan: shortening the large intestine to make Japanese females less yellow.

In Japan, operations to round out slant eyes and sharpen flat noses have been commonplace for years.

According to one doctor on Tokyo, Orientals have much longer big intestines than white people, resulting in the very yellow hue of many Japanese.

Dr. Tadao Yagi, a director of a private Tokyo hospital has conducted over 70 such operations to shorten colons. Up to 50 inches of the large intestine have to be removed, Dr. Yagi says. It is a four-hour operation requiring more than two weeks of hospitalization.

Dr. Yagi says he has a long waiting list.



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# The Who, What, When, Where of Asian Americans

"We, The Asian Americans" is a publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census which notes key statistics from the 1970 census.

It is a significant document, because for the first time, Asian-Americans were counted, and not just thrown into that innocuous category of "other."

Asian-Americans constitute about 1 percent of the total population in the United States, or a total of 1,369,412.

Interestingly enough, the Japanese population outstrips the Chinese by nearly 160,000. According to the census taken in 1970, there were in that year 591,290 Japanese-Americans and 435,062 Chinese-Americans. The next largest group is the Filipino-American population which numbers 343,060.

## Turks, Lebanese, Indians Fall Into American Category

The "catch-all" category of "Asian-Americans" also includes Turkish, Lebanese, Israelis, Syrians and other Western Asians, that is, Indians and Pakistanis.

Asian-Americans are increasing by much faster rates than other ethnic groups. Between 1960 and 1970, the number of Asian-Americans increased more than 55 percent while the total U.S. population increased by only 13.3 percent.

Breaking this number down, the Japanese-American population grew by 27 percent, while the numbers of Chinese-Americans increased 83 percent, and the numbers of Filipino-Americans increased 95 percent over 1960 figures.

## Most Asian-Americans In Western U.S.

Asian-Americans are predominantly westerners. Some 71 percent of the Asian-American population resides in the Western region of the U.S., with 38 percent in California alone.

While in numbers, the largest concentration of Asian-Americans are in California (where they constitute 2.6 percent of the state's population), in percentages of total state population, Asian Americans (363,000) constitute 47.3 percent of Hawaii's total population. That is, 27 percent of the Asian-Americans in the U.S. live in Hawaii.

Few in numbers of the Asian-Americans ventured East. Chinese were the only to cross the nation in significant numbers. There are 115,000 Chinese in the Northeast, or 62 percent of all Chinese-Americans. Nearly 82,000 live in New York State.

Statistics further show that the Asian-American population is concentrated in urban areas. Broken down, 96 percent of all

Chinese live in urban areas; 89 percent of the Japanese; and 85 percent of the Filipinos.

More than 54 percent of all Asian-Americans live in the inner cities. The numbers are also concentrated in three metropolitan areas, in Honolulu, San Francisco-Oakland, and in the Los Angeles-Long Beach areas.

The median family income of Asian Americans is relatively high, higher than the \$9,596 which was the national median in 1969. The 1970 census shows Japanese-American families had the highest median family income of \$12,515 and Chinese-American families with \$10,610.

The concentration of Asian-Americans, jobs-wise, tend to be in the wholesale and retail trades where 23 percent are employed, however, a large percentage of Asian-Americans—20 percent—are in the professional and related services, such as medicine, law, education and engineering. Another 15 percent can be found in the manufacturing field.

Although the family unit is fast losing ground in the United States as a whole, it remains relatively intact among Asian-Americans where the number of families have increased 64 percent in the decade 1960-1970.

In 87 percent of the Asian-American families, both husband and wife are present and only 9 percent are families headed by women.

Some 429,000 Asian-Americans, or 31 percent of the total, are (were, in 1970) 18-years-old or younger. Of this among, 88 percent enjoy a complete family unit, living with both mother and father.

Statistically, the Chinese have the highest proportion of youth living with both parents, 90 percent. This compares with the national percentage of all American families in which 83 percent of the youth under 18 live with both parents.

Asian-Americans have always been education-conscious. The number of persons between the ages of 20 and 44 who have completed four years of colleges

has nearly doubled in the ten year period preceeding the 1970 census.

Chinese-Americans have the highest rate with 26 percent of its numbers 25 years old and over who have completed four or more years of college. This is followed by Filipino-Americans 25 and over who boast 22 percent of its numbers, and among the Japanese-Americans, with 16 percent who have four or more years of college.

The figures compare favorably to the national overall percentages of only 11 percent which are 25 and over who have four or more years of college.

## Bruce Lee talent search

LOS ANGELES — More than 600 hopeful Bruce Lee fans auditioned in mid-April at the Burbank studios of Warner Bros. for the lead role in the soon-to-be produced movie, *Bruce Lee/His Life and Legend*.

The film, slated to be shot in Hong Kong in June, is based on the book *Bruce Lee: The Man Only I Knew*, written by Linda Lee, the wife of the late kung-fu film star. Warner Bros., which will produce the film, had co-produced Bruce Lee's only American movie, *Enter The Dragon*.

The auditions in Burbank, California, are part of what is billed as "a world-wide talent search," for someone to play the late Bruce Lee. Auditions are also to be conducted in

Chicago, New York, London, and Hong Kong.

Among the 600 or so to audition at Burbank Studio One, most were fans of Bruce Lee, many idolizing the kung-fu film star who made the Chinese martial arts internationally known through his popular movies, *First of Fury*, *Chinese Connection*, and *Enter the Dragon*.

Most of the aspirants were not Chinese. In fact, perhaps only 20 percent of the those auditioning were Asians, with several Japanese, Filipinos and other Asians adding to the percentage. There were mostly white and some blacks.

Bob Clouse, who directed Bruce Lee in *Enter the Dragon*, will direct, write and produce the movie.

## Action from Chinese Teens (A.C.T.) extends thanks

Action from Chinese Teens would like to extend a very sincere thank-you to the following community members for their help and support at the 1975 International Homeland Festival, Lawrence, Mass.

Mr. Chan Yau Sheung of Kim Toy Restaurant

Chinese American Civic Association, Inc.

Mr. Henry Tom

Mr. Kwan, Chun Pang

Cathay Corner Gift Shop

Mr. Wong

Sun Sun Comany

Dry Cleaning Center of Brookline

Mr. Jerry Chu

Sun Villa Restaurant of Lawrence

Mr. Billy Chin

The cooks of China Pearl

Golden Age Center

Tahiti Restaurant

Gung Ho Club

Miss Vivian Leung

Polynesian Gift Shop

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中華青年團於月前應羅蘭士埠邀請參加該埠之第三屆「故鄉」得下列僑胞及社團之協助和支持，使我們獲益不少，故鄉  
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# YES: juvenile problems do exist in Chinatown

By GLORIA CHUN

YES is an affirmative approach to a difficult-to-deal-with problem which afflicts all urban inner core communities--juvenile delinquency.

YES may not be the answer to Chinatown's growing youth problems, but it's an attempt to meet the needs of alienated Chinese youth.

YES is the acronym for a new organization in town: Youth Essential Services, which is still in its embryonic stages.

YES is a service created largely through the efforts of two enthusiastic, committed and determined women who have been working in Chinatown for the past several months dealing with youth problems.

Janel Wong has been since December 1974 an outreach worker funded by the outreach Children through the Chinese Christian Church. A Wesleyan graduate with a double major in sociology and history, Janel's contact with Chinatown preceded her work with the Office of Children.

A resident of Westwood, her summers were spent in Chinatown as an ABCD counselor. She is the daughter of Dorothy Wong, an active community member who was instrumental in the formation of the Chinese community health clinic.

While Janel's major concern is working with young girls, Jane Leung concentrates on working with both male and female juvenile delinquents and other kids with problems.

"The biggest fault of this community...is that people don't want to admit that there are (juvenile) problems...the problem has just gone underground."

--Jane Leung

She is originally from New York Chinatown where she also worked with teenagers. Ms. Leung works out of the United South End Settlement House and is funded through the Chinese Education Committee.

Together with community members, the two girls have been successful in getting YES off the ground.

"Our emphasis is reaching out to kids who don't know where to go for help, said Janel Wong. We reach out to kids other people don't want to deal with."

## Juvenile delinquency

The problem of juvenile delinquency has been a difficult one for Chinatown to deal with. As "model community" Chinatown is not known or recognized as are other communities for its serious ghetto-like problems. Part of the blame lies with Chinatown itself.

"The biggest fault of this community," said Jane Leung, "is that people don't want to admit that there are problems. They don't want to deal with problems. They just want to ignore or wipe it out."

In 1973 the Boston Juvenile Courts reported a serious increase in incidents of juvenile delinquency among the Chinese on drug-related charges, larceny, truancy and breaking and

entering. Compared to one case in 1972, there were 22 cases before the courts in 1973.

Although the numbers decreased in 1974, the problem has not.

"The problem has just gone underground," said Leung. "The young people are more sophisticated, connecting with gangs across the country and becoming involved with weapons and the extortion racket."

Alienation, frustration, adjustment problems, language/cultural barriers are directly tied to the increase in juvenile problems.

Many young people lack parental guidance and direction. In Chinatown, in order to subsist, in most families both parents often must work long hours, leaving the young to their own devices.

Many of the young--particularly the recent immigrants--never see their parents. Their English is limited and communicating a frustrating, embarrassing experience.

## Some are...paranoid

"A lot of them drop out of school, they're frustrated. A lot of them don't fit in; they feel inferior and can't adjust. They're not 'hip' and don't feel welcome in Chinatown," said Leung,

"They're intimidated by the in-crowd kids in Chinatown."

"They hang around the Combat Zone because there they don't have to deal with the Chinatown people. They're afraid to use recreational facilities in Chinatown, yet they are also uncomfortable outside of Chinatown."

"Some of them are paranoid," added Ms. Wong.

It's not the way it was when many of today's now-successful Chinese arrived years ago. It's a different society with entirely changed circumstances and pressures. The support structures, such as the family unit and the family and benevolent societies are not as meaningful nor as strong. These are fast times. The young are rejecting the traditional trades, the long hours and low pay their parents are forced to accept.

## A matter of survival

If some turn to illegal means--gambling, extortion gangs--and go "underground," says Leung, it is a "matter of survival." There are no jobs, nothing, that Chinatown offers them. They want to be outstanding, gain attention, but with the language/cultural barriers, society shuns them.

YES hopes to serve these "rejected," frustrated youth through a three prong approach: counseling, workshops and recreation. YES, which is still in only its early, formative stages, is seeking funds for a youth center.

"A place where they won't feel they're intruding on someone else's ground, where they will find no hostility, a place for the runaways, the pre-delinquents. We'll also be literally reaching out, 'cause some kids just won't walk into a place," said Ms. Wong.

## YES

Presently, Essential Youth Services, Inc., has a mixed board of both teenagers and community leaders. Its members include: Lisa Goon, Roseanna Chan and William Wong--representing the young people. Other board members are: Ronald Yee, Peter Chan, Albert Lau, Sandy Ung (Western Union), and Steve Tang. YES is

in the process of writing a proposal for funding.

Two projects already funded through a TAS-J federal grant include money to support for seven months a bilingual Hot-line. From 4 p.m. to midnight, anyone can call 426-6660 or 426-6661 to discuss their problems and to receive help.

The other project is a shared experiences program called BI-CAUSE (Bicultural Chinese-Americans to Share Experiences), a program to provide inner city Chinese youth with new opportunities.

Activities have included a N.Y. bus trip, a visit to the historic Sturbridge Village and career/college workshops.

Through her work, Jane Leung keeps in regular contact with over 40 youth. It is contact far beyond the plastic, sometimes pseudo professionalism of the detached social worker.

In Leung's case it has included going to court with a young man who suffered through depressive moments, spent a night in jail without calling his parents and went to court alone.

"The kids have a low opinion of themselves, they need positive recognition from someone with enthusiasm, who can be personal," she said.

## Nothing for girls

For Janel Wong, one of the hardest things is to get parents to allow their daughters out of the house. "The families are over-protective, don't want their kids hanging around the streets, they want their daughter to stay home and study."

Boys have the YMCA, the Boys' Club and the martial arts groups to join. There is nothing in Chinatown for girls.

Through the efforts of Janel Wong and the cooperation of the YWCA, a girls club located at 34 Oak Street has been formed and activities planned, such as a New

Hampshire camping trip, group discussion of teen problems, roller skating and terrarium building.

"Most people get defensive when you start talking about juvenile delinquents; lots of people don't believe there is such a problem among the Chinese," said Leung.

She and Janel Wong believe it and deal with it. And through Youth Essential Services (YES), a concept on the "blast-off" platform, they're going to do something about it.

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# Students Hear Talk On Conditions In Chinatown

By DOUGLAS WONG

The problems of Chinatowns in the United States, specifically San Francisco and Boston Chinatown, was the focus for a recent meeting-lecture sponsored by the M.I.T. and the Harvard/Radcliffe Chinese Students' Clubs.

Held at M.I.T. on April 14, it was one of the rare opportunities for students to be exposed to community needs, to bring the students closer to the community, to identify significant issues facing Asian-Americans in the "real world" outside the Ivory Tower of education.

As was pointed out in the video tape presentation shown in the course of the meeting, Chinatowns are *not* zoos to be viewed by tourists. Unfortunately, too many people develop notions about the Chinese culture from the superficial appearances culled from a brief Chinatown encounter.

A video tape documentary produced by the Student Asian Architectural Association of the University of California at Berkeley, vividly portrayed the conditions of the elderly, their housing, health care and welfare situation in San Francisco Chinatown.

Footage included shots of a project for the elderly where the rent was as low as \$35 a month, and where each tenant shared several common bath and kitchen facilities in the 145-unit elderly housing project. The film also focused on a North Beach Health and Recreation Center which serves the Chinese community, dealing with family problems, needs of the immigrant who has difficulties adjusting to the strange environment and congested living circumstances.

The Center also dealt with the social and mental needs, behavioral and adjustment problems of the youth in both their schools and homes.

The second half of the meeting dealt with Boston's Chinatown. The guest speaker was Boston architect Yu Sing Jung (see last month's SAMPAN for an article on Quincy Towers and a feature on Mr. Jung in the December 1974 SAMPAN.)

Jung showed slides depicting the deplorable conditions which manifest Boston Chinatown and which are all too familiar to its local residents.

Trash piled up in front of stores on the sidewalks, littered gutters and streets, dug up roads, filthy areas around and between buildings, areas with potentially hazardous electrical and structural conditions, and so forth were pointed out in the slide show.



Some of the persons attending the MIT/Harvard-Radcliffe student-sponsored program on the conditions of Chinatown, are, left to right, Debby Moy and Ruth Moy, from the Chinese Golden Age Center; guest speaker Yu Sing Jung, architect; B.Q. Chin, Harvard student; Michael Chu, University of California at Berkeley; Charlotte Chen, Harvard; Warren Seeto, Stephen Gih and Stephen Leung, all from MIT; and James Lee, Harvard.

Jung noted that the Chinatown land area is bounded by the Southeast Expressway and the Mass. Turnpike on two sides and cornered by the entertainment (Combat Zone) and financial districts on the other. This unique confinement has made social improvement and community development difficult to achieve.

A major project which Yu Sing Jung is occupied with in Chinatown is the Quincy Tower elderly housing project which recently "broke ground". He noted that the project is on in which the community has been working on as a part of the overall urban renewal plan for the city.

As an architectural student, Jung said, he learned very little about the vital ingredients for making a public housing project possible. Many non-technical factors are involved which are not covered in textbooks.

To qualify for government subsidies and loans, special considerations must be incorporated to meet various housing codes, and the project must go through various approvals from city, state and federal agencies, as well as satisfying various zoning regulations and other requirements. His project, Quincy Towers, was caught up in such red tape for over a year.

the face of much delay and requirements, Jung noted three reasons.

"First, there is a definite need for elderly housing and other communities such as in San Francisco have accomplished it.

Second, the language barriers limit elderly people to residing in proximity to Chinatown and medical facilities.

"Third, no Chinese will neglect his or her elders," Jung said. With the proper maintenance and management, Quincy Tower will be successful, he said.

Most of all, Jung stressed, the project needed the community's support at every point to keep the process flowing from "opening" to "closing."

Any delays also added additional costs to the project, creating the need to raise revenues for the inflated costs by the community. Another factor is that potential tenants must remain for a longer period in their impoverished quarters.

When asked how he was able to remain optimistic and confident about the project in

More than 100 persons attended the meeting which included representatives from the Boston Redevelopment Authority and the South Cove Golden Age Center who were on hand to answer questions.

Charlotte Chen of the Harvard/Radcliffe Chinese Students Association closed the program with an invitation to students to become acquainted and involved in the various Chinatown volunteer services. An informal reception followed.

## Trophy presented to ACT club

By WENDY CHOU

Mix well: Energetic members of Action from Chinese Teens, (A.C.T.) helpful parents, and generous community individuals.

Sprinkle with a purpose.

Add a considerable amount of time, planning, work, and cooperation.

Yield: Success and a special trophy from the 1975 International Homelands Festival, in Lawrence, Mass.

The festival, held for the third consecutive year, April 3 - 6 was a miniature United Nations round table with 26 ethnic groups represented. A.C.T. participated along with various others who sponsored booths displaying culture from many lands.

It was a new experience for many who participated; tasting an unmistakable sense of collective effort by all concerned. The A.C.T. club members gained a sense of accomplishment.

For some like A.C.T. member Joe Chin of Brighton, the festival was "fun especially meeting and working with all the people."

For others like Vivian Leung and Jerry Chu, there were full days of inquisitive on-lookers who requested names written in Chinese--almost non-stop lines. They headed the calligraphy section of the A.C.T. booth.

The final day of the festival was highlighted by a show-stopping lion dance performed by members of the Gung Ho Club from Boston. Many festival goers had been in awe of the impressive black and white lion head which had been on display during the four-day festival.

The trophy inscription reads "Homelands Festival 1975 in Appreciation (to) Action from Chinese Teens." The unique trophy given to A.C.T. this year

as special recognition to the club for their youthful enthusiasm and spirit in sharing

their Chinese culture and heritage.

The trophy is indeed special. It symbolizes for Action from Chinese Teens and for the community--a recycling, 'a working together.

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# Elderly housing on its way up

## Groundbreaking for Quincy Tower held May 8



The traditional lion dance closed ground breaking ceremonies for Quincy Tower, a 16-storey apartment building to house the elderly. Quincy Tower, at the corner of Oak and Washington Streets, will have 162 residential units, an area for a senior citizens' center and area for a day care center. The structure will be adjacent to the new Quincy School now under construction.

### Two Chinese Assaulted At Mass Pike Towers

(Continued from Page 1)

A complaint has been made by one Paul Chan; he's made certain allegations which are under investigation at the present time."

When asked if he believed there were any racial overtones to the incident, Dep. Supt. Saia responded with a strong "no."

"Emphatically, no. There were no racial overtones... I stake my reputation on that. I'm very disappointed that it was ever made — there are no foundations (for the allegation) whatsoever," Saia said.

Saia said that it would be awhile before the investigation is complete. Chinatown is served by the District 1 Station which Saia oversees. Saia was one of three police officers to meet last year with community leaders in response to Chinatown concern over the lack of police surveillance and protection in Chinatown.

Since the incident, both Chan and Chu have sought cooperation from the police to have the matter straightened.

"This incident is actually no less than an attempted murder by two trespassers on the lives of the caretakers of a private property," said Chan.

Chan noted that while both his name and Jerry Chu's name were kept for the records the police records DO NOT indicate 1) the names of the two Caucasian male assaulters, nor do the records 2) include the statements by Chan and Chu. The police report only includes the statements from the Caucasian party.

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and the Chinese-American Civic Association voted last week to write letters of protest to the Police Department.

### DIGRAZIA PROMISES INVESTIGATION

The SAMPAN has just learnt that Police Commissioner Robert J. DiGrazia has ordered a "swift and thorough" investigation of the incident involving the assault of two Chinatown residents—Paul Chan and Jerry Chu—and of the police handling of the case.

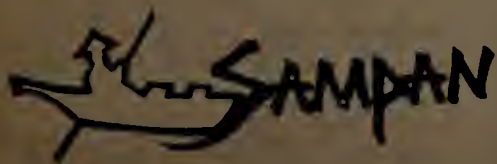
DiGrazia has ordered that the investigation be completed by May 27.

At the completion of the investigation, the Police Chief himself will meet with the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association to discuss the case and possible "remedies".

The announcement of Commissioner DiGrazia's personal involvement was made by Peter Chan, manager of Chinatown Little City Hall, who has been working closely with Peter Meade, the director of the Mayor's Office of Public Service, to bring this case to the attention of Police Superintendent Joseph Jordan (Police Internal Investigation Unit) and to the Commissioner.



Picking up shovels to formally "break ground" for Quincy Tower, are, left to right, Yu Sing Jung, president of Jung/Brannen, one of the developers; Mrs. Kevin White, representing the Mayor; Shih Hing Lee, president of the CCBA; and Stan Chen, president of Stanchen Construction Co., Quincy Tower co-developer.



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# 學生園地

## 偉大的母親

廣教學校

六年級

余淑清

我們在學校很多時都在書本裡讀到一些名人故事。關於他們對世界有什麼貢獻，我們都讀得到了。但我們在什麼時候會想到母親對兒女的貢獻和犧牲呢？世界還有什麼比母親更偉大，更值得我們尊敬的呢？前幾天，我在報紙上看到一幅圖片，是在烽火連天的越南，有一位母親為了保護女兒使她不致受槍彈的傷害，竟用自已的身體把她掩蔽。結果女兒仍然活著，而那位母親卻因此犧牲了。

雖然，這些不會發生於我們現在的生活裏，但母親還是相當辛苦的。從十月懷胎生下了我們，直到我們長大，母親花了不少心血？然而，我們還不

體諒親心，常常使她生氣和擔心，這是對的嗎？當然，像我們的年紀，是不能真正報答父母的。但是我們要勤奮讀書，使他們高興。更不要沾染目前社會一般青年的惡習，免得他們擔心才對。

古語說：「飲水思源」，如果沒有父母，又何來我們？朋友們，母親節在每年的五月第二個星期日，就是提醒我們仔細想想母親平日對我們的照顧是怎樣體貼，她的精神是何等偉大！

### 華埠的一群母親



廣教學校

一年級 李寶儀

我的媽媽

我的媽媽是

一個慈愛的人

她常教我做人

個好孩子，不

要說謊話。我

做錯了事，她

要我承認和改

過。所以媽媽

真是偉大。

廣教學校

一年級 李逸彤

母親節

母親節那天

我和妹妹向媽

媽祝賀說：「祝

女馬女馬！還

送女馬一個大

蛋糕又表演唱

歌和跳舞給女

媽看。

廣教學校

一年級 陳慧恒

母親！

母親很愛我們

她常教我們要

做個好孩子。所

以母親節到了，

我和姊姊送她

一束美麗的花。



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以下是舉例介紹家庭福利會之工作。我們生活在繁雜之社會裡，往往遇到不少家庭方面、工作或學業上之困難，無論是兒童、少年、成年或老年人，都不免會遇到一些獨特之問題。本會之社會工作人員專門作諮詢之服務，盡量幫助各位解決私人或家庭之問題。例如父母子女間的問題、婚姻上的問題、學業或工作上的困難、少年、老年或孤寡者的問題、初到移民的安居問題，或個人的特殊問題。社會工作人員亦會在適當之情形下介紹申請人利用其他福利機構及政府機構之服務，如法律援助服務、房屋協會服務、醫院及診療所之服務、政府安全保險、福利金、老年金、失業金等服務。

當社會工作人員和申請人經過商談後，便由雙方共同決定問題癥結所在，然後尋求解決之辦法。所有之談話內容及過程，一概保密。

本會是一個私人之社會福利機構，由 UNITED FUND OF MASS. 給予經濟上之支持。申請人接受輔導及諮詢服務之費用，工作人員按個別家庭之入息酌情收取或減免。

閣下若有困難或任何建議，請與羅許雪薇聯絡，以下是其辦公地址、時間及電話：

每星期二下午一時半至五時  
華美福利會 泰勒街八十五號A  
電話：426-8673

每星期一、四、五上午九時至下午五時  
每星期三下午一時至下午八時  
大波士頓家庭福利會

342 BEACON ST. (Beacon St. 和 Joy St. 的轉角)  
電話：523-6400 轉內線287

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波城 泰勒街九號  
電話：四二六-四三三八

CHINA PEARL RESTAURANT  
9 TYLER ST. BOSTON 426-4338



# 建築師鍾耀星

## 在哈佛大學談

### 華埠老人房屋

最近麻省理工學院和哈佛大學的中國同學會聯合主辦了一項華埠座談會。

這次會議是希望同學們走出象牙塔外，學習了解華埠種種的困難和需要。正如會上放映的影片上說：「華埠不只是供遊客觀賞的動物園」，同學必須關心華埠的問題，不容隔岸觀火。

會上的影片是刻劃三藩市華埠住居、健康、和福利等問題。

會議第二部份是關於波城華埠的，主講人是華裔建築師鍾耀星先生。鍾先生放映華埠一些幻燈片，刻劃華埠的各種亟待改善的情形。鍾先生並詳細報導他在華埠籌建「昆侍」老人房屋的經過。他說：除了技術問題外，他要經過種種政府的貸款、批准，創尾等手續。最重要的是得到華埠人士的支特和合作。不過種種的阻延使

各項費用上升。但「昆侍樓」終於在最近動土。

有人問：「過程既多波折，人事又棘手，但你為甚麼仍樂觀、勇往直前呢？」

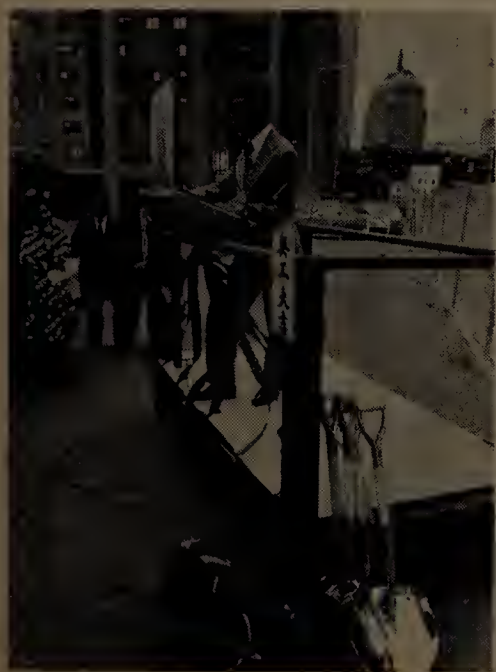
鍾氏回答：「第一，波城華埠的確需要老人房屋。第二，言語不通迫使老人要住近華埠。第三，沒有一個中國人會數典忘祖，不照顧自己的耆老的。」

是次會議大約有一百多人參加，波城市屋重建局及中華耆英會之代表均到會回答問題。

#### (圖片說明)

(上) 君侍樓老人住宅動土典禮中，發展人之鍾耀星建築師致詞。

(下) 華人醫務中心舉辦免費体检，陳黃海蘭女士為僑胞檢查牙齒。



# 五百華埠居民

## 接受免費體檢

雖然天氣惡劣，但一連三天的健康檢查成績非常好，一共超過五百多人參加了這個由華人醫務中心主辦的節目。

中心的健康教育指導員兼大會的負責人馬美齡女士說：「我們希望更多人來，可惜天不作美，很多餐館的僑胞因工作時間衝突，不能參加。不過，今年的成績比過去都要好，去年只得三百七十人。」



參加這次檢查的義務工作人員超過二百人，來自紐英崙各埠，熱心可佩。

根據資料，檢查中，以牙科和營養的問題最多。五百六十六人中，有三百四十六人需要進一步的牙科護理；一百二十七人需要營養的輔導；五十三人需要接受更詳細的眼科檢查；七十八人需要再檢查血壓。

### 商號熱烈贊助體檢

#### 華人醫務中心鳴謝

逕啟者，本中心每年舉辦免費體格檢查一次，以保僑胞健康。本年已於五月三日、四日、五日三天舉行，多蒙醫、學界人士及社團僑胞熱心義務幫助，殊深感激！並蒙下列各寶號慷慨贈款項或食物、或飲品，特此鳴謝。

好彩麵廠 光祥行 時信寶號 金門餐室 新翠園 桃園餅家 上海印務公司 鴻樂 月宮樓 陶然亭飯店 怡香居 大同樓 華珍酒家 才記飯店 雙喜餐室 陶富公司 永榮寶號 百李酒家 聯發公司 信華公司 新新寶號 寶石餐室 余緒澤事務所 東興隆

華人醫務中心謹啟



# 波城華埠 壹百年

(本文係採譯自湯司徒美蘭、陳子恩、李英佛合著之「波城華埠小史」)

相信早在十八世紀的八十年代，當美國開始與中國通商的時候，已經有中國人來過波士頓。他們大概都是海員及商人，而且亦沒有逗留下來，中國人大批移民到美國最初的目的地是西岸。他們以廉價勞力替美國人建築鐵路，通訊系統及城市。

一八七五年左右，麻省西部北亞當士鎮的造鞋工廠因工人罷工而停業，於是就招聘了約百名華工來代替罷工工人。當罷工解決後，這批失業的華工便漂流到附近的大城市去。

部份華工在波士頓市中心圈邊緣史高利廣場（即現在之政府大樓）旁邊居住下來，因為這個地方就在火車站附近，而且房租便宜。稍後，這批最早之移民就在查理鎮、北岸、東城及夏利臣

街等處開設了洗衣館。

一八八三年，大批華工受僱在珍珠街建築電話總站，這批華工就在平安街上成行成市的搭起帳幕來居住。因為從西岸移居過來的人多了，華人就逐漸把居住範圍伸展到南區。本來南區一向是各國移民的居住地點，在華人以前，愛爾蘭人、歐洲來的猶太人及義大利人均曾在南區居住過。

華埠的人口在一八九〇年時僅有二百人，到一九五〇年時已逐漸增加到一千六百多人。

華人在美國，受尽了各種各樣的歧視，一九二四年，美國第二次通過「排除移民法案」。該項排華法案禁止男性移民自其本國申請妻室來美居住，該法案的實行，使華埠成為男性社會，窒碍了華人社會的健全發展。

## 國現連任總理

### 篤親設宴慶祝

立委黃俊評議陳兆瑛

訪問波城俱為席上賓

紐約陳國現連任全美安良工商會總理後，偕同中華民國立法委員黃俊、後、中央評議員陳兆瑛蒞臨波士頓訪問。本埠至孝篤親公所於五月十七日假座

康發長，加深了華人與美國社會隔膜，固定了華埠貧民窟的模式。

二次世界大戰前後，華人已能逐漸打進美國社會各行各業，很多華人男女在波士頓海軍船塢、南波士頓海事工廠、興威船塢及水城兵工廠等地工作。

同時，很多男性僑胞亦被徵召或志願入伍在各軍種服役，並因此而取得公民權。根據「戰地新娘法案」，軍人接眷不受移民配額之限制，從此，華埠開始以家庭單位而成長。

一九四九年，共產黨控制了中國大陸，華僑落葉歸根之期望於是被打破了，唯有作落籍花旗的打算。

種族歧視是華僑難在貧民窟的主要原因，在外面找不到房華珍酒家設宴招待，以表慶祝及歡迎。

參加宴會者尚有紐英蒂中華公所主席李寶卿伉儷、全美安良總理黃遠大伉儷、全美民治會總長黃培潤及各界僑團首長，儀式簡單而隆重，賓主盡歡。其他僑團設宴洗塵者將有國民黨本埠分部、波城安良工商會及本埠黃雲山公所。

## 幫助華埠

### 幫助自己

## 請即註冊選舉

## 享受公民權利

註冊處：華埠小市府

至也找不到職業，對於這種社會衝突，僑胞逆來順受，他們默默地忍受，不與人爭，以避免惹起本地人仇視，這是華人在消極地求取生存的一貫方法。一九〇四年，安良工商會設立了廣教中文學校，以便華裔青少年能接受中國傳統的教育。廣教學校的原址是泰勒街四號，後來才搬到現在的亞市佛街十八號。

紐英蒂中華公所是在一八七五年成立的，其宗旨是團結所有僑胞，發展企業，排解糾紛，提倡福利，增進中美友誼，及舉辦慈善事業。中華公所一向是僑胞的代言人。華埠是個封閉性的社會，「爭面子」是人生最大之目的。但因此而各姓氏團體均能順利解決族人之困難，所以外界人仕心目中中華人社會是個獨立而能自給自足之社會。



# 華美福利會改選下屆職員 胡國新陳耀庭任正副會長

波城華美福利會於五月十七日星期六下午八時會員大會中舉行改選，胡國新、陳耀庭分別獲選下屆正副會長。

按照該會章程規定，在現屆職員任滿前，會員大會必須選出五人提名委員會，該五人提名委員會提出下屆職員候選人名單，交付會員大會投票選舉。在選舉時，會員亦得當場提名候選人參加競選。

該會之董事會共有董事十二名，除正副會長、秘書、會籍書記、財政外，尚有三位議員，三位委員代表及前任會長。三位委員代表由教育小組、綜合服務小組及航航小組各自分別選出。其他非常務議員之任期為三年一任，每年改選一名。

十七日會員大會所選出之下屆職員名單為：  
會長 胡國新  
副會長 陳耀庭  
秘書 伍珍姬  
會籍書記 陳素嫻  
財政 伍尚灼

該會將於六月七日星期六假華珍酒家舉行交代典禮。

## 華埠掃除垃圾 違例將被罰款

為慶祝美國開國二百週年，波城廢物局有一隊「城市清潔隊」，協助各社區利用二百週年來臨的機會，美化環境，修葺市容，教育民衆，保持清潔。

華埠小市府於五月十四日特別召開一次會議，集思廣益，希望舉行一次「華埠清潔日」，以喚起華人社區，特別是教育青少年，養成好習慣，同時敦促市府，增加華埠的垃圾籃及其他設備，並使各僑胞更明白清潔衛生法例。隨地拋棄垃圾，可被罰款，不可不慎。當日會議，參加團體十分熱烈，並定六月廿九日星期日為清潔日，由廢物局負責各項工具，切望熱心人士踴躍參加，工商

領袖，同心協力，詳情請與華埠小市府聯絡。

## 國際故鄉展覽 中華青年奪標

活躍的中華青年團健兒、家長及熱心的僑胞，花了不少的時間，計劃、工作、互助，為了參加意義深長的一九七五年國際故鄉節在麻省羅蘭士市的展覽，結果不負眾望，勇奪展覽會錦標而歸。

由四月三日至六日，國際故鄉節展覽會連續舉行三日。展覽會本身就像個小型聯合國，展出了廿六國的文物，示範了不同的風土人情。對大多數的參加者來說，能與不同的民族互助合作，是種新鮮經驗。中華青年團健兒們的收穫是「成就的榮譽」。健兒如陳君認為從分工合作中得到無上之樂趣。非團員之梁小姐及朱自律先生執筆及紙上畫弄筆走龍蛇，畫出其墨寶者把攤位整天圍得水泄不通。展覽最後一天的壓軸戲是工合體育會之醒獅表演。工合青

年們的瑞獅舞來精神奕奕，維有維妙。  
展覽當局所贈的銀牌上刻有「一九七五年國際故鄉節對中華青年團致謝」等字樣，以表示欣賞該團之年青活力，參加展覽，使來自世界各方之人仕能分享中華民族之傳統文化。

波士頓  
會計師  
79 KNEELAND ST. BOSTON MASS 02111  
Tel: 423-2264

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星期日、星期一、星期四、  
每晚七至九時及九至十一時  
波士頓夏利臣街二八三三號  
電話：五四二、四四二



社論

# 維護僑胞利益 容辭豈義社僑

五月十日星期六午夜在公路村院子內所發生的七人襲擊華人事件，有很多發人深省的地方。

該兩白人非法闖入私家地方公開小便。在華人管理員警告下，不但離不開，反而以粗言破口大罵，祖宗三代罵完了，還侮辱我們整個民族的尊嚴，「THAT CHINKY, F---GOD, GO BACK TO CHINA」不絕於耳。就

像我喜歡在那裡小便就在那裡小便，你們從中國來的能奈我如何？罵還不止，尚要拿起武器打人。這種態度，可說是卑鄙惡劣、下流人物排外之心理表現無遺。

處理該次襲擊華人事件的兩位警察顯然是失職，其偏袒白人的程度超乎常理。

第一：襲擊者所用之武器——汽車橫鐵，在現場當時歸還兇手，而由在兩次之報告報告書上均予以隱瞞。但却將華人一造手之上之木棍帶回警局落案，意圖製造不利之形勢以加罪於華人之一造。

第二：即使普通雙方打鬥，要則兩造均帶回警局落案或則兩造均予開釋了事，但兩名警察不問情由即將華人的一造帶上警車載回警局，而將白人的——造予以釋放。並且在警局內意圖將華人的——造拘留落案。

第三：在警察出署報告表上簽填的是：「一名男子遭受兩名男子以木棍毆打致傷。」這項報告隱瞞了另一名參加毆鬥者之姓名，亦隱瞞了三人均受輕傷之事實。再者，華人一方在警局之証詞完全沒有登載在報告上，該兩名警察亦可算是居心狠毒！

在當時的情形下，假如該兩名華人稍為欠缺法律常識，稍為欠缺英語表達能力，假如並不認識駐在該警局之警務署副署長，或不及時向當晚主管該局之值日警長投訴，可以肯定的說，他們現在已經被定案入獄了。

奧吉亞副警務署長聯絡對該

案亦並無多大協助，雖然舍亞在波士頓警務署是數名副署長之一，其職位僅次於地美士亞總監及左頓署長，但他並不願意對該案調查而不及該兩名警察不令不實之報告。直至當事人之一跑到左頓署長處去投訴，左頓署長才下令加以調查，再由懷特市長之辦公室施以壓力，將該案送至總監地美士亞面前，地美士亞才限令一星期內將該案調查清楚，然後預備親自來華埠中華公所報告調查結果及解釋其處理安排。

試想想看，一件普通之事件，兩位僑胞在其工作範圍內遭受兩名白人流氓以武器襲擊，平與不平，是非曲直，一目了然，尚且需要如此大之「人事」關係，方才有平反的機會。倘「人事」之因素不存在，換了兩位普通僑胞，他們有冤何處訴呢？

平時以維護僑胞利益為職掌之團體應該對這次事件給予注意了。能夠在這種「小」事件上站起來，對警務署提出強硬而合理之要求，使警務人員在執法時能有所警惕，相信紐約姚揚熱事件可以不在波士頓上演。假如華埠團體在這種「小」事件上不及時採取行動，維

護僑胞利益，倘有稍大事件發生，到時能站得起來嗎？假如事件無論「大」「小」，均站不起來，以後僑胞們還繼續愛護這些團體嗎？

以本社之意見，僑社因此項事件而對警務處施適當壓力，強硬而合理的要求警務處徹底調查該案之始末；保障民權，根拔歧視；對辦事之流氓棍起公訴；對失職之警員予以適當之處分。凡此種種，絕不會損害目前之警民關係。相反的，在警察當局整肅下屬，去蕪存菁之後，不愉快的事件少了，警民關係更容易建立起來。況且，大選當前，執政者或許正要趁此機會表現一番，來自順水人情，用以贏取選舉之勝利！

## （上接第二版）

至於報載稿時所獲得之最後消息，市府之公共服務處處長米德自小市府陳建之主任處聆知該事件後，已與警察總監地美士亞取得聯絡，警察總監對該事件表示重視，限令警務處於一星期內提交調查報告，並將親自到華埠報告調查結果及其處理安排。



# 公路村華人被襲擊 警察處理有欠公允

本月十日星期六午夜零時左右，在樓滿街三百卅號公路村內之小廣場上發生毆鬥。兩名白人以及長棍及汽車槓鐵襲擊公路村管理處人員，結果管理處兩位人員及一名白人均受輕傷。

事緣該村之停車場於最近數星期來每逢週末均有流氓酒後搗毀住客車輛。該等流氓大多係於週末晚上駕車到市中心區，將汽車泊在公路村停車場，然後步行至附近酒吧買醉，三兩杯後回到停車場取車，順便亦尋開心，將他人汽車搗毀後揚長而去。

該村管理處陳家驊經理曾經與第一分局之最高負責人警務署副署長舍亞先生接洽，安排好在該週末由公路村之管理人員約同拖車行拖車，而警察局則登允吩咐在附近之警車警戒，隨時趕至現場保護。

當晚午夜十二時，陳經理與大同村總管朱自律駕車至公路村停車場，預備聯同該村之總

管羅傑士進行拖車。陳、朱二人駛進停車場時，見有兩名白人將其汽車停在停車場內近進口處，其中一人下車預備當眾小解，陳君於是著其離去。該白人男子自恃高大，且有二分酒意，竟主動挑釁，以粗言粗語破口大罵華人，一派流氓氣態。當時羅傑士已經電召警察求助。該兩名男子竟登車駛至對面馬路，放開車尾箱取出槓鐵，轉頭追來襲擊陳、朱二人。

該場毆鬥歷時廿多分鐘。公路村之居民及羅傑士總管亦曾致電求救多次。至警察抵達現場時，陳君已將槓鐵搶奪到手，朱君亦奪獲另一人之長棍。詎料陳、朱二人將所奪獲之武器交給警察後尚未有機會解釋，警察已經聽從襲擊者之說話，署令朱君登上警車，預備帶返警署。另一方面則將武器交回襲擊者並著其自動離去。陳君與羅傑士見狀，乃登警車陪伴朱君。其時警車尚未開出，襲

擊者之一又跑到警車旁以粗言破口大罵，又時而敲擊車窗恐嚇，聲言將殺死諸人。警察不但理，且看另一柄後抵達之警察離去。

後來警車開出停車場，抵達對面路口，該兩名襲擊者尚未離去，其中一人之面部於毆鬥時受傷流血未止。警察後又電召加派另一部警車將該受傷襲擊者送院檢驗，另外一人則自動離開。

當陳、朱及羅傑士三人被帶到警局後，警察竟又將其送至羈留室旁，似要落案。幸陳君將事先與副署長之協定報告當值警長，警長方署令該二名警察放人。

其時陳君後要求警察送其及朱君赴醫院驗傷。當陳、朱二人在麻省全科醫院等候檢查時，警剛離開不久，起初惹事二人之一忽又闖至，意圖再度生事，幸該院之警衛人員及時趕到，著其離開。

發生毆鬥後第二天，即五月十二日星期一，陳、朱及羅傑士聯同小市府陳建立赴第一分局會晤副署長舍亞，按舍亞所述，該二名警察在報告上竟說陳、朱二人以棍棒襲擊該名傷者。報告內並無提及兩流氓所用之槓鐵，更無提及兩流氓之另一人。根據報告書，係陳、朱二人以武器毆打該名傷者。陳君及小市府主任乃即時向副署長提出最嚴重之抗議，並要求其展開調查緝兇。副署長亦知警察處理失當，乃答允署令該兩名警察再提交詳細報告。

五月十三日星期二，陳、朱及羅傑士聯同小市府陳建立再訪舍亞，根據舍亞出示之警察第二次報告，其內容與第一次無大分別，仍然將槓鐵一項略去，仍然堅持陳、朱二人毆打傷者。在陳君及小市府主任之力爭下，舍亞答允署令第一分局局長哥夫連另派高級警官調查該事件。

五月十四日星期三，陳君電詢舍亞，舍亞推說所派之警官正在休假，尚未開始進行調查，又說此種偵詢需時甚久。陳君氣憤之餘，乃電約警察總監古頓面談。

五月十五日星期四，陳君聯同小市府陳建立至警察總部會晤署長古頓。古頓乃署令第一分局將該事件交由總部之內部調查科，由主管調查科之另一副署長處理。

(下接第三版)



# 非優先移民配額 五月份仍然開放



## 舢舨月刊

出版人 華美 福利會 社址 泰勒街 八十五號

不必 屬須 優先 移民 中國 人民 仕陸 可出 申請 請者

自從國務院在二月份公佈開  
放「非優先」移民配額後，各  
大中文報章均以顯條刊載，因  
而很多僑胞到華美福利會查詢

一般人對「非優先」移民配額開放，有頗多之誤解，因此綜合服務所之工作人員特別約晤波士頓移民局之正副局長，要求其就開放配額問題予以詳細解釋，茲採錄如下：

「非優先」移民配額係於今年二月開始放寬，其對象係在中國大陸出生而現在大陸以外地區居住，並無「優先」移民資格之中國人。

具有「優先」移民資格之中國人有下列七種：

- 第一優先——美國公民之未婚子女。
- 第二優先——永久居民（持有綠卡者）之配偶及其未婚子女。
- 第三優先——專業人員。
- 第四優先——美國公民之已婚子女。
- 第五優先——美國公民之兄弟姊妹。
- 第六優先——技術人員及非技術勞工。
- 第七優先——條件入境者（即

難民）具有上述七項「優先」資格者，其申請配額如常。配額開放之對象係並不屬於以上任何一類、在中國大陸出生，現住在中國大陸以外地區之中國人。

其實，配額開放之主要對象係三類申請人：

第一類——永久居民（持綠卡者）之父母，必須係六十歲以上，到美國後不再工作者。保證人（即該永久居民）必須具有足夠之經濟能力供養申請人。

第二類——勞工，必須首先向美國勞工部取得勞工執照；勞工部鑒定申請人在美就業並不影響當地之勞工市場後可發給勞工執照。

第三類——投資人，已經在美國經營有生意，或準備在美國投資經營生意者，其投資額必須在一萬九千以上，其所經營或投資之生意必須直接增加就業，而且投資人必須對該門生意具備一年以上之經驗。

據最後之消息，「非優先」移民配額仍然開放，已經在美國之申請人可到當地之移民局申請，在國外之申請人則可到當地之美國領事館申請。

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有關移民問題，僑胞們可以到華美福利會綜合服務所查詢，亦可以請求協助填寫表格。華美福利會綜合服務所係波士頓移民局所核定可以協助移民申請人之機構。

（編者按：原文將美國公民之配偶誤列為第一優先，根據一九六九年修訂之移民法第二〇二條乙項，美國公民之配偶及其未婚子女並不受移民配額限制）